# THE VETERINARY RECORD

A Weekly Journal for the Profession.

Edited by WILLIAM HUNTING, F.R.C.V.S.

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## "1901."

Much of interest to the veterinary profession has occurred during the past year. Nearly 200 civil veterinary surgeons have had to be engaged by the Government to supplement the handful of men available in the under-manned Army Veterinary Department. Nothing has impressed the nation more than the scandalous waste of horse-flesh in South Africa —most of it due to working horses before they had been "conditioned," to injured backs and shoulders, to overwork, and to improper feeding. Of course, in war frequent occasions of necessity arise when the lives of horses must be sacrificed, but it is easier to prevent many troubles than to cure. Prevention can only be carried out under the directions of men who know, and there is no branch of the Army which *knows* horses as does the Veterinary Department. There are scores of good horsemen among the cavalry and artillery officers, but very few horse-masters. It seems to us self-evident that bad management and its consequent loss must continue until the services of veterinary officers are utilized for the prevention of disease and injury as well as for medical and surgical treatment. No sign of recognition of this fact has yet been made except by a few general officers. The last example of crass ignorance and War Office red-tapeism was exposed in a letter we published last week. An Inspector-General of Remounts was appointed for South Africa. He applied for a veterinary officer as his A.D.C., but was refused *because a veterinary officer was not eligible*. This is an almost incredible story, but is only one more illustration of the rottenness of our War Office and the unbusiness-like methods prevailing in 1901 under a British Government. Lord Roseberry may well plead for more "efficiency," and Mr. Chamberlain sigh for more business methods.

If the Authorities have not yet recognised the necessity for extending the sphere of action of the officers of the A.V.D., the veterinarians in South Africa themselves obtained some good from the war. They have had new experiences in surgery and medicine. When the time arrives for comparing notes it will be found that a considerable amount of fresh knowledge has been collected on work and feeding, on vegetable poisons, on more than one specific disease of South Africa, and on the proper methods of transporting horses by sea and land. Some of the results have already been published, and we trust that more will soon see the light. It would be a pity if the veterinary officers permitted the information they possess being appropriated by others. Brain-sucking is a common operation, and literary and administrative persons frequently rob the expert of the results of his work by anticipating publicity, and stealing what they never could have earned.

In India the Civil Veterinary Department seems to have established its position and even to be earning recognition. It is too soon to be elated, but a mild satisfaction may be expressed.

In the Colonies veterinary science and art are distinctly progressing, but we recognise that progress is chiefly due to the personality of two or three men of more than usual talent and energy. Such men as McEachran in Canada, Hutcheon in South Africa, Kendal in Australia, and Gilruth in New Zealand are powers for good to our profession and to science. They influence others, and their work obtains recognition from the authorities in countries where old traditions and prejudices have not yet encrusted and fossilized every institution.

At home some progress has been made, but little indeed compared with what might have been. The Veterinary Department of the Government has stamped-out an incursion of Foot and-Mouth Disease which once looked ugly. It has extinguished Rabies, and so put an end to Hydrophobia in man. It might do much more if only it were not so tramelled by the politics and ignorance of those heaven-sent administrators whom the President admires in his speeches but ignores in his actions.

Anthrax is as bad as ever, and is likely to continue until something is done to prevent the constant importation of infected hair and hides

Glanders is as bad as ever, not only in the Metropolis but all over the kingdom. Action has been promised, has been asked for by local authorities, and recommended by a special committee. Nothing is done beyond registering the death of our equine victims.

Scab in sheep still prevails widely, and negligent authorities are permitted to use their own sweet pleasure in applying the feeble measures allowed them.

Tuberculosis in cattle remains absolutely neglected, as though Koch's doubts had removed at once all necessity for the protection of healthy stock against their diseased neighbours. Whether the disease spreads from bovines to humans or not, there is the same reason for some preventive regulations against disease in stock as existed before the Tuberculosis Congress ended in a fizzle.

Contagious abortion still prevails, and White Scour takes its annual tale of victims. Mange in horses is allowed to spread as it can, and even the mischief it has played in remount stables and in barracks has no effect in awakening the Authorities. A careless owner may cultivate mange as he pleases, and foreign importers may send into this country, unchecked, fresh supplies of this most troublesome disease.

In private practice not much startling progress has been made, but the diffusion of knowledge, and the

greater scope given to veterinary surgeons by owners of horses has materially prevented disease and injury. Most large horse-owners now leave the hygiene of their studs to the veterinary practitioner, with the result that much less doctoring is required.

The past year can hardly be called memorable by veterinarians, but there is great promise for 1902—Mr. Hanbury is having the most thorough scientific investigations made into glanders, louping-ill and braxy. To quote a contemporary, it was not wise to trumpet the advent of the mountain in labour—it might produce a mouse.

## CASES AND ARTICLES.

### DISEASE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

I have noticed in one or two issues of *The Record* that reference is made by correspondents to "An Unnamed Disease in South Africa." A perusal of the symptoms given leaves no doubt in my mind that this is the same disease worked out at my request by Mr. Thieler during the last six months of 1900, in the Constabulary Veterinary Laboratory stationed at this town.

The disease was found by microscopical examination of the blood to be "malaria." The treatment was, of course, quinæ sulph. in large doses, as much as six drachms being given in one dose. The percentage of deaths was very small.

At a later stage I hope to send you a complete record of these experiments, and shall then draw your attention to several important differences in the effect of the disease on horses as compared with men.

One important point that was demonstrated during the investigation was, that districts in which malaria abounded were in every instance "Horse-sickness" areas, which rather pointed to the fact that the mosquito might be responsible for that disease.

The extremely small dose of horse-sickness virus, viz: 1/1000 c.c., necessary to give a horse typical horse-sickness, combined with the fact that horse-sickness and mosquito seasons come at the same time, rather strengthens that belief.

Further proof of this was afforded by accident. Of twenty-two horses stationed at Wonderboom Poort two were affected with skin disease and were dressed with a solution containing paraffin. Within six weeks of the commencement of the horse-sickness season these two animals alone survived. As a protection against the bites of mosquitos, these two horses continued daily to be rubbed over with a rag dipped in pure paraffin—and survived the whole season.

Just one other curious fact which may explain the prevalence of "enteric" during this campaign. Mr. Thieler, in investigating another obscure disease of horses, demonstrated a bacillus similar to that of human typhoid. This organism was found by him to be identical with that obtained from the spleen of a man dead of enteric fever, and which I obtained for him for the purpose of comparison.

When one considers the way "Thomas Atkins" drinks the water of pools contaminated with horse dung, and supposing Mr. Thieler's deductions to be correct, the prevalence of enteric is explained.

C. J. Sanderson, Major,
Principal Veterinary Officer, S.A.C.

Pretoria.

### ACUTE GASTRIC IMPACTION, GASTRITIS, AND RUPTURE OF THE STOMACH.

*Subject.*—An aged thoroughbred stallion.

*Clinical History.*—On the morning of December 10th he was found by the attendant showing signs of pain, which was attributed to an ordinary attack of colic. On attendance the following symptoms were presented: Frequent pawing with alternate fore feet, occasional fits of acute pain during which he would roll, great uneasiness, respirations accelerated, quick pulse, but inclined to be weak. At times he would rest on the sternum with fore legs extended; this seemed to give relief, but would be only maintained for a short time. Slight tympanitis was present and a hard condition of the abdominal muscles.

No medicines of any kind could be given by the mouth, as the animal would resist in every way, and if attempts were persisted in he would become savage. We had previous experience of the impossibility of handling his mouth in any way.

A hypodermic injection of six grains of morphine was administered. This gave temporary relief, the animal lay down, but there were frequent twitches of pain and groaning. He would frequently force his head backwards while lying.

An enema was administered with the long rectum tube, and flatus was passed at intervals. At 2 p.m. the pain again became acute and was continuous, the animal constantly changing his position. The tympanitis had reduced and flatus was passed, but no action of the bowels. He urinated frequently, but stretched out at intervals as if attempting to pass urine. Four grains of morphine were administered hypodermically, as all our efforts to administer anodynes by the mouth failed, even with the assistance of three attendants. An enema of one pound of glycerine was given with the long rectum tube, but was only retained a short time, considerable passage of flatus having been the result.

In the morning two pints of ol. lini were given in the same manner but were not retained. Hot fomentations were applied to the abdominal region. There was a serious alteration in the character of the pulse, the visible mucous membranes were becoming deeply injected and the respirations were greatly accelerated.

At 6 p.m. there was no improvement, the pain becoming very acute and sweating was profuse. The animal was slightly under the influence of morphia, as he walked about the stall in the circus mode of progression. At intervals he would lie down, groan deeply and roll. From this time until 12 p.m. there was no remission of the symptoms, and another hypodermic of morphine, although it subdued the acute pain to a certain extent did not give relief. The

pulse became thready, the respirations shallow, and the facial expression betokened a fatal termination, cold sweats appeared, the animal stood quietly for a short time and then lay down, struggled and died. For a short time previous to death he would place his tongue between the incisor teeth, and the secretions from the mouth were fœtid. Tympanitis and hardening of the abdominal muscles were present.

*Autopsy.*—Dec 11th.—Carcase enormously distended. On opening the abdominal cavity the abdominal walls burst and there was a gush of fœtid blood stained fluid. Ingesta consisting of unmasticated oats was found all through the abdominal cavity, a rupture was present in the great curvature about two inches in length. Portion of the organ was firmly packed with unmasticated oats. The villous mucous membrane was acutely inflamed and of a very dark crimson in patches.

*Remarks.*—The symptoms presented could not be ascribed to any particular lesion. The frequent resting on the sternum, with fore legs extended, and the constant forcing backwards of the head while lying, suggested some gastric affection. There were evidences of a slight degree of peritonitis.

It would be interesting to enquire when the rupture of the stomach occurred, and where did the large amount of fluid that gushed out of the abdominal cavity come from. The absence of any cerebral symptoms is to be remarked, but it is possible these may have been masked by the morphine. Criticism is invited.

E. W. H.

## DISEASES OF THE EAR IN THE CAT.

By Henry Gray.

(*Continued from p. 362*).

*Parasites in the cavity of the ear.*—The parasite is a mite resembling the cheese mite, and is named *Symbiotes auricularum*. It was first found in the dog by Hering, of Stuttgart, in 1834. But the credit of first detecting it in the ear of the cat is due to Huber, of Memmingen, in 1860; after then it was observed by Broquet in 1876, yet it was left to the learned ex-military veterinary surgeon, Mégnin, a laureate of the French Institute and the able Editor of *L' Eleveur*, who also encountered it in 1876, to give a description of its true character. He first named it the *Chorioptes ecaudatus*, and then changed it to that of *Symbiotes ecaudatus*. In this country the late Professor Walley and J. H. Steel were the first to mention it as occurring in the dog, but the credit of prominently bringing it before the profession is due to Mr. A. J. Sewell who wrongly described it as a psoropte.

This mite differs from the sarcoptic acarus in being oval in shape and by its legs standing well out from under its body and by the head being elongated and well placed forward when viewed under the microscope. The mange mite on the other hand is very small, circular in form, the legs scarcely to be seen, and its head short. When viewed in strong light by the naked eye it appears as a small whitish or cinnamon-coloured and woolly speck, resembling a grain of meal or flour. It is very active in the sun, and may be seen crawling rapidly about in the ear where it is found scattered here and there, or grouped together in colonies, living in a quantity of dirt. This dirt, which is of a brownish or blackish colour, is spread about either as a powdery material on the lining membrane, or it may be found in masses, which in some cases form quite hard concretions and almost fill up the cavity of the ear causing a rattling sound when the cat shakes her head. It is not wax as thought by some, but the fæces of the parasite, and it resembles that of the cheese mite found in cheese.

The parasite does not bite the membrana interna, and the small abrasions sometimes, but rarely, found on the ridges or folds of this membrane are due to the scratching of the cat or to mechanical irritation caused by the concretions rattling about in the ear, or to inflammation caused by the decomposition of the mites' fæces and not to the biting of the parasite. When the dirt is removed by washing the membrane will be found in the majority of cases to be intact and in a normal state, even where the ears are filled with dirt and parasites. Its active crawling motion which is greatest during hot weather, causes a feeling of irritation or tickling sensation as evidenced by the cat suddenly stopping and sitting down and inclining her head to one side and scratching away with the hind leg at the outside of her ear as if it gave her great pleasure to do so. In some cases, especially in irritable cats, she becomes quite frantic and "swears."

If she is examined on the outside of the back of the ears or head abrasions caused by this scratching will be generally found, and it is frequently for these sores that advice is sought. If the ear is touched, or an attempt is made to wash out or remove the dirt by any other means, such furious scratching movements at the ear are made by the corresponding hind limb that one, unless he is an expert in handling cats, might receive injury. This action, which is characteristic of this affection of the cat, is frequently observed in the dog and does not seem to be due to pain, but to an irresistable desire to gratify the pleasureable sensation. Sometimes advice is sought for the swelling of the flap of the ear (serous abscess, which see) which is, in my experience, always associated with the parasites in the internal ear, and probably brought about by them causing some injury. When the mite wanders over the drum of the ear its irritative effects are so great that it causes convulsions in some cats, and delirium or temporary partial paralysis in others. In some vomiting may be observed. Occasionally cases will be met with where a cat when touched seems irritable, morose, or excitable as if the meninges of the brain were disturbed; the pupils may be found dilated, or one dilated and the other contracted; she makes a sudden rush to the window or runs into the passage, falling on her side or reeling like a drunken man. Others fall down and twitch all their limbs, foam at the mouth, dilate their pupils and involuntarily pass their fæces and urine. After an attack like these two latter cases the animal appears sullen, drowsy, or comatose.

I have seen in some cats when made to stand upright, with the fore limbs resting on a chair, a tendency to fall back or reel on to one side, and when walking along the ground, if made to turn suddenly or look round, fall on their side or roll over, and in such cases the head having a lateral shaking motion resembling the appearance of a man suffering from paralysis agitans or locomotor ataxy or labyrinthine vertigo. Some cats carry the head to one side for a long time and then recover; in other instances this condition is incurable.

*Treatment* consists in removing the parasites and dirt by washing out the ears by means of soap and warm water and then rinsing them out with a spirituous lotion and drying with cotton wool. Sometimes it is necessary to use the ear scoop, or in place of this a hairpin to remove the hard concretions. Particular attention should be paid to the pouch formed by the duplicature of the internal lining of the outer wall of the ear, as it frequently contains parasites and concretions which, if overlooked, will prevent a cure. The ear syringe should be discarded and only those of limited experience, or none at all, would advise its use.

It will be advisable to apply an ointment, liniment or lotion to the inside of the ears to kill any straggling acari or eggs left behind. Oil of stavesacre 1 part added to olive oil 7 parts is one of the best remedies, as it kills the parasite as well as its eggs, and at the same time soothes the internal and middle ears. The diluted mercurial ointments are recommended, but they are not so effectual as the oil of stavesacre. Carbolic acid should be discarded. Sulphur ointment is useless, as I have satisfied myself that it will not kill the parasite. Balsam of Peru 2 drms. mixed with 4 to 6 drachms of glycerine is a pleasant and useful remedy. Potassii sulphurata 5-20 grains, Aqua rosæ 2-4 drachms, and Glycerine 6-12 drms. is a cheap and reliable application. The sulphurated lime lotion is safe, cheap, and not dangerous but it has an offensive smell; it is an excellent parasiticide. In fact any agent that will kill the parasite and not injure the animal may be used. Care must be taken in using poisonous remedies not to soil the cat's pelage as she will certainly ingest the material by means of her paw and probably kill herself.

The ears from time to time should be inspected to discover if any fresh parasites have again taken up their residence there. Again, its contagious nature must be taken into consideration, for as I have said above it is transmissable from cat to cat, cat to dog, and *vice versa*.

The nervous phenomena should be treated in the earlier stages with nerve sedatives as bromide of potassium, iodide of potassium etc., and in the later stages with nerve tonics as strychnine, arsenic, quinine etc.

(This article formerly appeared in No. vii., vol. 39, 1898, of *The Ladies' Kennel Journal*. As the writer thought it might be of some use to young practitioners who have no reliable and authoritive work specially dealing on "The Diseases of the Cat" to refer to, he has revised and republished it.)

## ABSTRACTS FROM FOREIGN JOURNALS.

### Treatment of Hæmoglobinuria in the Horse.

Kas, a Russian veterinary surgeon, reports that he has treated sixteen cases of hæmoglobinuria of different degrees of severity, with successful results in fifteen. In the majority a cure was effected in two to three days, and the longest was five. He lost one, which he attributes to taking a fresh chill by neglect.

He adopted the method advocated by Metzger, viz., 70 to 75 grammes of bromide of potassium in 400 to 500 grammes of distilled water, bleeding to the extent of three to four litres, and a subcutaneous injection of sulphate of eserine in five grammes of distilled water To the loins spirit of camphor was applied with friction and a cold compress put on covered with dry clothes, and purgatives combined with a small dose of aloes given daily. If necessary he emptied the bladder and rectum, and in severe cases he repeated the dose of bromide of potassium the second day. If the case did not improve on the third day he put the animal into slings.—(*Oesterr. Monatsschr. für Thierheilkunde.*

### State Aided Schools.

The Bavarian Government have sanctioned the sum of 500,000 marks, *i.e.*, £25,000, to carry out certain improvements in the Munich Veterinary School. Amongst others a laboratory for experimental research into the contagious diseases of animals fitted upon the most modern lines will be provided.—(*Recueil de Médecine Vétérinaire*, Dec. 15th, 1901.

Joshua A. Nunn, Vet.-Lieut.-Colonel.

### Septic Inflammation of the Lungs in Calves.—By Veterinary Surgeon J. Schmidt, of Kolding.

As up to now very little has been known about septic inflammation of the lungs in calves the following observations by J. Schmidt, of Kolding, may be general interest.

In March a portion of the lungs, the liver (without the portal glands), and the whole of the spleen of a three weeks old calf which had been slaughtered whilst ill were sent to Schmidt. A note with the organs from the inspector asked Schmidt to examine the organs, and stated that during the winter from six to eight calves of from four to six weeks of age had died.

In most of these animals on post-mortem the same conditions prevailed as in those slaughtered during illness. The complaint began as a rule with loss of appetite as soon as the calves reached from four to five days old. In the portions of lung sent Schmidt found several scattered nodules about the size of a pea which were of a cement-like consistency and greyish colour on section. These nodules when superficially examined presented much similarity to tubercles, but more minute examination showed that these nodules could not be occasioned by tuberculosis. Schmidt found no tuber-

cle bacilli in the nodules, but a mass of small almost oval bacteria. The parts of the liver were normal, the spleen was enlarged but of normal consistence.

Schmidt communicated with the inspector, who suspected the illness was congenital tuberculosis, and told him the result of his examination and asked him to send him further material. As a result several thoracic organs, livers, spleens, and kidneys of slaughtered or dead calves were sent to him.

In order to give an idea of the illness it will suffice to give here the post-mortem findings on a calf exhibiting characteristic signs of the affection. The lungs of this animal showed extensive disease. The anterior and middle lobes of the lungs as well as a portion of the inferior border of the posterior lobe had a reddish-brown colour, and were in a hepatised state. In several places in the anterior and middle lobes there were scattered nodules of the size of a pea, of cement-like consistence and of the colour of grey cement, corresponding to the nodules in the first portions of lung sent. The smaller bronchi contained in places a clear grey, tenacious, purulent liquid into which blood corpuscles had wandered, and in this fluid the bacteria could be demonstrated. Intestines and heart normal.

This was the general condition of things on post-mortem. Once Schmidt found besides a degenerative process in the hepatised parts amounting to sequestration.

Schmidt considers that the post-mortem reveals a state of things showing a great similarity to many forms of swine plague, but leaves to further bacteriological examination the question as to whether the same bacteria play the rôle in both illnesses.

Infection as a rule appeared to be through the respiratory tract, yet Schmidt holds that infection through the intestine or navel is not precluded, as Schwenke who examined some calves' organs from the same district noticed extensive changes in the intestines and navel region.

With regard to this latter view Schmidt does not hold that the affection under consideration has any connection with scour in calves. Jensen has found in cases of scour in calves embolic, suppurative, or necrotic processes in the liver and lungs, and he accentuates the fact that the lungs are often in a progressive state of broncho-pneumonia. But as a rule Jensen found no powerful alteration in the lung tissue and makes no mention of the characteristic, cement-like knots present in the cases under consideration.

Poels also, who made investigations among a number of sick calves for the Government of Holland, describes a septic pleuro-pneumonia. Poels came to the conclusion that the cause of the illness was a bacterium remarkably similar to the bacterium of swine plague, and swine inoculated developed symptoms of swine fever. The pathological and anatomical form of the illness does not, however, correspond with that of Schmidt.

As prophylactic measures Schmidt recommends :—

1.—Above all things abundant supply of fresh air into the cow and calf houses

2.—The external genitals and the tails of cows should be cleansed with soap and water and disinfected with carbolic lotion.

3.—Underneath and behind a parturient cow a good bed of clean straw, so that the calf does not get soiled all over.

4.—Tying the navel string with linen thread which has lain in carbolised water. (5 per cent.)

5 —The calf should be immediately removed from the cow-house into an enclosed place in the barn or shed.

6.—The fresh drawn milk of the mother should always be given to the calf and in considerable quantities during the early days.

7.—The food of the calf should not be kept in a place communicating with the cow house.

8.—The fingers should not be used as a means of suckling calves.

9.—Poel's muzzle with a double or thickened covering can be used if the dwelling place of the calves is not absolutely free from infectious matter. By this means infection through the respiratory tract will be avoided.

10.—During the summer when the stock are at pasture there should be a thorough disinfection of the cow and calf houses.

Treatment of the affected calves with drugs availed nothing.— (Ex. *Berliner Thierärzt Woch.*).— Dr. Stödter.

G. M.

# Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.

## EXAMINATIONS IN SCOTLAND.

At meetings of the Board of Examiners held in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Dublin, on December 13th for the Written Examination; and in Edinburgh and Glasgow on and between December 18th and 20th for the Orals. The following gentlemen passed their Final Examination and were admitted members of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons :—

New College.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. J. Bradley | Mr. F. Moon |
| F. Dunning * | C. Pitt |
| R. Finch | R. Scott |
| J. Latta | |

Dick College.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. K. Barker | Mr. N.S. Stevens |
| J. P. O'Reilly | |

Glasgow College.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. T. Kilpatrick | Mr. J. McIntyre ‡ |
| J. Allan | D. Frew ‡ |

The following passed their Third or "C" Examination :—

New College.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. W. D. Lindsay | Mr. J. A. Shaw |
| L. W. Lloyd * | F. H. Sugden |
| A. McFarlane | A. A. Walker |
| G. H. Nicholson | T. Walker |

DICK COLLEGE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. J. Cooper | Mr. R. P. Johns |
| R. N. Lewis * | |

GLASGOW COLLEGE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. J. S. Woodrow | Mr. J. Wallace |
| J. Crookes | |

The following passed their Second or "B" Examination:—

NEW COLLEGE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. A. Barr | Mr. P. Reilly |
| S. Robson | R. Elliott * ‡ |

DICK COLLEGE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. A. J. Horner | Mr. J. Henderson |
| A. B Howe * | W. W. Kerr |

GLASGOW COLLEGE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. K. McKenzie * | Mr. F. McShane |
| J. Spreull | |

DUBLIN COLLEGE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. W. B. Devine † | Mr. E. J. O'Riordan |

The following passed their First or "A" Examination:

NEW COLLEGE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. C. Elphick | Mr. T. B. Schofield * |
| G. H. Petch | H. Wheatley |

DICK COLLEGE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. H. Brassey | Mr. E. H. Leyland * |
| C. V. Gerard | B. Rickerby |
| H. W. Jevers | F. S. Warburton * |

GLASGOW COLLEGE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. J. Hill | Mr. W. D. Blair |

DUBLIN COLLEGE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. G. Barry | Mr. M. P. Walsh |

Marked thus * passed with Second class Honours.
" " † " First " "
" " ‡ under 3 years course.

R. RUTHERFORD, F.R.C.V.S.,
*Sec. Board of Examiners.*

Edinburgh, Dec. 30th, 1901.

## THE VICTORIA VETERINARY BENEVOLENT FUND.

Dear Sir,

Will you kindly insert the enclosed further list of subscriptions towards the £500 required. The total amount now stands at £232 19s. 7d., very nearly half the amount.

Will those gentlemen who have so kindly promised me send on their donation. Will each gentleman who has subscribed induce a few of his friends to do the same, if this were done success would be assured. My Council instruct me to thank those who have assisted in the work and sincerely hope the money will soon be secured.—I am, yours faithfully,

W. FREEMAN BARRETT, *Hon. Sec.*
96 Tressillian Road, Brockley, S.E.
December 20th.

£500 REQUIRED.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total received and promised to date and already acknowledged | 185 | 2 | 6 |
| A. S. Auger, Esq., Saxmundham, Norfolk | 1 | 1 | |
| T. Aubrey, Esq., Bath | 1 | 1 | |
| National Veterinary Association, per O. C. Bradley, Esq., R.V.C., Edinburgh | 2 | 3 | 7 |
| A. Johnson, Esq., 40 New Bond Street | | 5 | |
| G. E. King, Esq., The Vineyard, Abingdon | 1 | 1 | |
| J. H. Bennett, Esq., Havering, Essex | 1 | 1 | |
| R. Jones, Esq., Towyn, Merioneth | 1 | 1 | |
| J. Blakeway, Esq., Birmingham | 5 | 5 | |
| D. Imrie, Esq., Glasgow | 1 | 0 | |
| J. W. Edwards, Esq., Kingston-on-Thames | 2 | 2 | |
| E. C. Russell, Esq., Grantham | 1 | 1 | |
| J. W. Hall, Esq., Enfield | | 10 | 6 |
| A. Marston, Esq., Winforton | | 10 | 6 |
| W. G. Beart, Esq., King's Lynn | 5 | 5 | |
| W. R. Williams, Esq., Bridgend | | 10 | 6 |
| "Anonymous" | 15 | 15 | |
| W. D. Rees, Esq., Ferndale | 1 | 1 | |
| G. H. Gibbings, Esq. | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| "Anonymous" | 1 | 5 | |
| Messrs. Ridler and Hobday | 3 | 3 | |
| T. Hibbard, Esq., Gillingham | 1 | 1 | |
| M. Clarkson, Esq., Richmond, Yorks. | | 10 | 6 |
| 'Anonymous" | | 2 | 6 |
| | £232 | 19 | 7 |

## VETERINARY SOCIETIES.

### THE VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND.

A general meeting was held at the Gresham Hotel, Dublin, on Thursday, November 28th, at 7.30 p.m. The following members were present:—Messrs. M. Hedley (chair), E. C. Winter, J. V. Daly, J. D. Richardson, J. W. Whitecross, C. Allen, R. B. Freeman, C. Jones, Prof. A. E. Mettam, and J. McKenny.

Mr. G. DUNNE, Kingstown, and Mr. W. CARGILL PATRICK, Ballinasloe, were unanimously elected members of the Association.

Mr. E. C. WINTER proposed, and Mr. C. JONES seconded, "that in future a shorthand writer be employed to take down the proceedings at the general meetings," which was carried.

Mr. WHITECROSS proposed, and Mr. WINTER seconded, "That the suggestion of Council *re* giving Mr. Tyson a pocket case of instruments in commemoration of having taken the highest marks at the first examination held under the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons in Ireland, be adopted, and that Mr. Allen and Mr. McKenny select same, and have a suitable inscription placed on it," which was carried.

Mr. FREEMAN proposed, and Mr. RICHARDSON seconded "That the presentation to Mr. Tyson take place at our next meeting." Carried.

Mr. FREEMAN proposed, and Mr. MCKENNY seconded, "That the suggestion of Council *re* the Williams Memorial be adopted."

Mr. WINTER proposed, and Mr. WHITECROSS seconded, the following amendment to the suggestion of Council *re* the Williams' Memorial: "Resolved that an endeavour be made to obtain a large subscription for contribution to the 'Williams' Memorial' on condition that the fund subscribed be devoted solely to the foundation of an annual, biennial or triennial Post Graduate Bursary for members of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, as the funds permit." Carried.

Prof. METTAM proposed, and Mr. WINTER seconded, "That the officers of the Council be appointed a Committee to carry out the wishes of the Association *re* the Williams' Memorial." Carried.

Prof. METTAM (who with Mr. Hedley represented the Association) then read his report as delegate to the Congress on Tuberculosis, held in London, July 22nd, 1901, as follows :

THE BRITISH CONGRESS ON TUBERCULOSIS—DELEGATE'S REPORT.

Prof. METTAM : The British Congress on Tuberculosis met in London during the third week of July and was largely attended by delegates and members from all parts of the world. Besides members of our profession, the delegates included medical men, officers of public health, butchers, and dairymen, and gentlemen interested in the subject,generally from the legislators point of view, or because tuberculosis threatens to overwhelm the human race they consider it a duty not only to themselves but also to the commonweal to assist in checking the ravages of so terrible a scourge. Your delegates had the honour to be chosen vice-presidents of Section D where the disease as affecting the lower animals was considered.

In order to overtake the enormous amount of work that had been mapped out for the Congress sections were founded, in order to prevent overlapping and to ensure that any member attending the Congress might be present at the meetings where the subjects in which he was interested particularly were discussed. In addition there were general meetings of the whole of the sections to hear addresses by Professors Koch, Brouardel, and M'Fadyean and to pass a series of resolutions which became the finding of the Congress.

The first general meeting was held on July 22nd in St. James' Hall, Piccadilly, when the Congress was opened by H.R.H. The Duke of Cambridge on behalf of His Majesty the King. Numerous distinguished visitors, delegates to the Congress, were presented to the Duke of Cambridge and each spoke either in his native tongue or in French or English, assuring the Congress of the interest and sympathy in the aims and aspirations of the Congress and the common struggle that all were making against tuberculosis. Your delegates had the honour of seats upon the platform supporting His Royal Highness.

On Tuesday Professor Koch gave his address to the assembled delegates and members, and it will be remembered that his utterances were sensational, and his conclusions considered far-fetched and altogether opposed to present day opinions. Briefly it may be said that he considered human and bovine tuberculosis as independent diseases, that human tuberculosis could not or could only with the greatest difficulty be transmitted to bovines. The converse he thought highly probable, that infection of the human being from a bovine source did not occur. There was considerable consternation at the conclusions of Koch and the consternation was not minimised by the lay press.

The experiments of Professor Koch were carried out with the assistance of Professor Schutz in the Veterinary High School of Berlin, and it is gratifying to us thus early in our report to observe the position taken by our colleagues both at home and abroad in this universal question of tuberculosis. The statements of Prof. Koch have stimulated research, and in many laboratories work early commenced to prove or disprove the truth of Koch's conclusions. It was mentioned at the Congress that one American State had commenced an enquiry in the whole subject within a few hours of learning through its delegates (by telegraph) the opinion put forward by Koch.

It may here be mentioned that it has long been known that in some cases it is difficult to inoculate the tubercle of one species into the body of a subject of another species. It has also been recognised that the tubercle bacilli vary considerably when obtained from different species of animals, and that bacilli from different species of animals do not all grow alike in the same medium.

There has of recent years been a close enquiry made as to the exact position of the organism we call the tubercle bacillus—as to whether it is a true bacillus or whether it is a bacillary form of a streptothrix. We are all aware that the juices of the body are not the same in all animals, and we are prepared to admit that the same micro-organism will not find in all animals the same kind of pabulum for its growth and increase. We also believe that habitat will profoundly modify the germ, and after passing through a long series of generations the microbe may have changed considerably from those grown in other animals, in other media though derived from a common stock. There is nothing unreasonable in believing that human tuberculosis and bovine tuberculosis are produced by different varieties of the same germ, though we prefer to wait until experiment has further shown that the bovine variety can have no etiological value in the human subject. Alas ! it is to be feared that our hopes that Koch may be correct in his conclusions will not be verified.

After the conclusions of Koch's address Lord Lister spoke, and then called upon Nocard and Bang, among others, to speak. Both gentlemen demurred to the conclusions of Koch, Nocard especially remarking that unfortunately they had evidence of veterinary surgeons dying of the disease which had been contracted from bovines. (Here we may interpolate the sad fact that Professor Bournay, of Toulouse, has died from tuberculosis at the early age of 35. His death occurred on Oct. 26th, and the unfortunate Bournay was of the opinion that he had contracted the disease whilst making some researches on tuberculosis with Professor Cadeac.)

Next day, Wednesday, Professor Brouardel, of Paris, gave the lecture, treating more especially upon the hygienic aspect of tuberculosis and the position of the authorities in relation with the disease. He considered the methods by which it was spread, eulogised what had been done in the United Kingdom, and pressed for further measures to be adopted to prevent overcrowding, to remove insanitary dwellings, to encourage purity and soberness in living, and to instruct the public in measures to prevent dissemination of the disease.

Professor M'Fadyean followed on Thursday, Earl Spencer being in the chair. There is no need giving a *resumé* of his paper, it has already been published in the journals, suffice it to say he joined issue with Koch and especially emphasised the prevalence of tuberculosis in human beings—a tuberculosis of the alimentary canal during the period of childhood, when milk feeding is the rule. The lecturer pointed out the urgent necessity of scientific supervision of dairies and the inspection of the udders of milk-producing cows. It was scarcely expected that the statement of Koch would be directly controverted, the gage thrown down can only be taken up after a long series of experiments.

The speeches following the reading of the lecture were interesting, especially those of Nocard, Crookshank, and Ravenal. Crookshank pointed out that he had produced tuberculous lesions in a calf after inoculation with human phthisical sputum, and Ravenal mentioned actual cases of human infection from a bovine source which had come under his own observation.

Turning now to the proceedings of Section D., which was under the presidency of Sir George Brown, C.B., we desire to say in one word that we should have been better pleased if we had had a purely veterinary section, that is one in which the trade element did not take so prominent a part. To a certain extent the discussion following the reading of the papers took the form of a catechising which militated somewhat from the value of the discussion. The veterinarian went to discuss the question in a scientific spirit and from the hygienic point of view, whereas it frequently turned into the question of compensation or not. The question of compensation

could rightly enough have been discussed at a section devoted to the meat and milk trades.

The papers in the section were upon "The Diagnosis of Tuberculosis in Animals during Life," tuberculin of course being the sheet anchor of the clinician. "On Tuberculosis and the Milk Supply," where it was pointed out that animals with tuberculous udders gave tubercle bacilli in addition to milk. "Tuberculosis and the Meat Supply" was also discussed. It was pointed out that tuberculosis was much more prevalent than generally believed, even among those classed as prime animals, and that as a result there was a greater tendency now to purchase foreign cattle. It was suggested that steps should at once be taken to eradicate or reduce the prevalence of the disease.

Professor M'Eachran wrote a paper which was discussed on Friday upon "The Legislative and other Measures necessary to Combat Tuberculosis among Animals."

In the other sections the papers chiefly dealt with referred more especially to the practice of human medicine, to the methods to be used in the control of possible sources of contamination or infection, to the notification of tuberculosis, etc. In the State section the question of administrative measures necessary in order to prevent the sale of tuberculous meat and also the control of the milk supply were discussed. There also were contributed a large number of papers upon subjects cognate to the main problems, and it is important to note that the general consensus of opinion was favourable to a retention of existing enactments and not to a relaxation in view of the recent pronouncement of Koch.

In the medical section the subject was studied from the point of view of climatology and sanatoria. In addition the value of tuberculin as a therapeutic agent and a diagnostic test in the human subject, and out of this arose the serum diagnosis of tuberculosis. It is well-known that Professor Arloing some time ago announced a serum reaction to the tubercle bacilli much on the same lines as Widal's test in typhoid fever. A paper prepared by Dr. Courmont, of Lyons, and himself was read. Numerous papers were contributed to this section upon the treatment of the various forms of tuberculosis in man, and upon various treatments for particular forms of tuberculosis.

In the third section, that of pathology, numerous communications of great importance were made. The first discussion was upon "The Morphological and Physiological Variations of the Bacillus Tuberculosis," a most important theme in view of the declaration of Koch himself. Briefly, we wish to know if the same organism causes the disease in all animals, or the organism as found in each species is it a modification of an organism which we may classify as the tubercle bacillus. If so which animal is the host of the parasite, and can it be transferred from one animal to another, etc. In connection with this discussion important papers were given upon the chemical composition of the bacilli with the view of determining certain factors which were deemed peculiar to the tubercle bacilli, such as staining and the extraordinary retentive power for the stain etc., the fatty acids etc., and again the relation of the tubercle bacilli to certain acid-fast bacilli. It has recently been shown that certain micro-organisms, to wit the Timothy grass bacillus, certain bacilli found in butter, cheese, and milk, behave tinctorially like the tubercle bacilli and that they retain the stain when treated by the acid in much the same way as the tubercle bacilli—they are colourable imitations, literally, of the tubercle bacilli. Not so long ago a microscopic preparation in which certain bacilli were found that took up Ziehl-Nielsen's carbol-fuchsin and retained the dye even when treated for a few minutes with 25 per cent. $H_2SO_4$. in water was considered as sufficient demonstration of the tubercle bacilli, more especially as at that time the leprosy bacillus, the bacillus rhinoscleroma and the smegma bacillus were alone known to stain in the same way as the tubercle bacillus, three organisms which are not known to occur in the tissues of the domestic animals. Now, however, in view of the fact that bacilli have been found upon grass that enters largely into the diet of our animals, and that it may contaminate particles which may easily fall, say, into milk, the question has entered upon a new phase, and to be quite positive that a certain organism is the bacillus of tuberculosis cultural and inoculation tests must be carried out.

Other papers were contributed to this section too numerous to be noted here, but which we understand will be printed *in extenso* in the report of the Congress.

It is unfortunate, and we appreciated the failing acutely, that we could only be in one place at a time; we felt that whilst at one section we were missing important papers and observations at another, but we have endeavoured to give an idea of the work compassed. If we were asked to give in a sentence the work overtaken we would say that tuberculosis in all its bearings upon man and beast, whether in its pathology, therapeutics, or prevention, in all and several the disease was thoroughly discussed.

It will not be right to conclude without referring to two other sections of the Congress which are to be considered as educational and convivial. The museum was indeed a place of great interest. We saw there examples of the disease in the organs of man and other animals in all its varying phases. There were also exhibited microscopic preparations, cultures, and the organs of inoculated animals, chemical products of pure cultures of the bacillus as well as the tuberculins in the several forms. Plans of sanatoria, piles of statistics and schemes were much in evidence.

The convivial side of the Congress was not only pleasant but magnificent. On Monday evening the delegates and members were received by the Earl of Derby. On Tuesday evening the Lord and Lady Mayoress welcomed us to the Mansion House. On Wednesday evening we fared sumptously as the guests of the Central Veterinary Medical Society, the re-union was cosmopolitan in its representatives, Schütz, Bang, Nocard, Thomassen, Hutyra, and others were welcome guests to their hospitable board at the Holborn Restaurant. Thursday night saw us at the South Kensington Museum by the invitation of the Earl and Countess of Derby. In addition to all these the Dukes of Wellington and Sutherland showed their incomparable and priceless treasures in their mansions, Sir John Whittaker Ellis invited the Congress, or as many as cared to go to Richmond. On Wednesday afternoon a reception was held at the Botanic Gardens, Regent's Park, but there is no need to detail more. The entertainments were as successful as the section meetings and not less enjoyable.

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Mr. HEDLEY (the president) then said that it had given him great pleasure to act as one of the delegates on this occasion. The report which had just been read by Prof. A. E. Mettam had also been written by him. He (Mr. Hedley) would like, however, to add that in connection with the reception given by the Earl of Derby on the first evening, there were two demonstrations with lime light illustrations given by Dr. Sims Woodhead and Professor M'Fadyean relating respectively to tuberculosis as seen in human life and as seen in animal life. The slides and observations of these gentlemen were highly appreciated. With reference to the general management of the Congress, everything appeared to have been done with great consideration and forethought, from the museum to the registration card. There were all kinds of conveniences, as post and telegraph offices in the hall, round the large room were spread on many tables copies or abstracts of papers for anyone to take. There were many other mat-

ters bearing on the subject as charts, pictures of sanitoria, general instructions to people, etc. obtainable in English, French and German. The registration card left nothing to be desired, name, residence, title, delegate, vice-president, etc. of delegate for where, London residence, number of ladies accompanying etc. etc. The museum catalogue was of itself quite a work, well got up, both as to arrangement of matter, clearness of print and classification of type.

There was an item which he desired to mention and which was not shown in the programme. He referred to the individual hospitality which was extended to our delegates, as veterinarians from Dublin, who had not so long ago extended a hospitable welcome to such veterinarians from elsewhere as were good enough to visit Ireland with the National V.A. If it had been practicable to subdivide themselves there would still have been hospitality extended which they could not have accepted because of the well known impossibility of being in more than one place at one and the same time. He (Mr. Hedley) had pleasure in making this statement, for in more than one instance it was said "we wish to give you a practical acknowledgment of our appreciation of the kindness of Dublin friends when we visited Ireland.

Mr. DALY proposed, and Mr. McKenny seconded a vote of thanks to the delegates for their report, and suggested that same be sent to the professional press. Carried unanimously.

JAS. MCKENNY, *Hon. Sec.*

## THE CENTRAL VETERINARY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

An ordinary meeting of the Society was held on Dec. 5th, 1901, Mr. A. Rogerson, president, in the chair. There were present Messrs. A. L. Butters, W. H. James, A. E. Bayley, J. Rowe, W. Roots, Major R. Moore, H. Singleton, S. H. Slocock, R. Foreman, A. R. Routledge, A. E. Gostling, L. Savournin, W. Macdonald, J. K. Bruce, H. A. MacCormack, R. Porch, W. F. Barrett, A. S. Brooksbanks, W. Reekie, P. W. D. Smith, W. E. Murtz, A. A. Johnson, S. L. Stephens, J. E. Rickards, S. Villar, Col. J. A. Nunn, H. Gray, H. H. Whitlamsmith, Col. F. Duck, G. Reddish, C. W. W. Brown, H. King, and E. Lionel Stroud, hon. sec., and two visitors.

On the motion of Mr. Butters, seconded by Mr. Reekie, the minutes of the previous meeting were taken as read and confirmed.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

Letters were received from the following gentlemen asking that their names be removed from the membership of the Society: Mr. B. Freer, who wrote that it was quite impossible to attend the meetings; Mr. Stanley Jones, who also resigned on the same ground, and from Mr. Manton, who resigned owing to his having to leave London.

On the motion of Mr. Villar, seconded by Mr. Gostling, the resignations were accepted with regret, and the Secretary was instructed to write a special letter to Mr. Manton, who had attended the meetings for many years and worked hard in connection with the Society, expressing the extreme regret which the members felt at his having to leave the Society.

A letter was also read from Mr. W. L. Harrison informing the Society that a committee had been formed for the entertainment of the members of the National Veterinary Society on the occasion of their annual meeting in London in July next, and stating that a subscription list had been opened for that purpose.

On the motion of Mr. Barrett, seconded by Mr. MacCormack, the letter was referred to the Council for consideration and report.

### MORBID SPECIMENS.

Mr. RICKARDS exhibited the brain of a horse of which he gave the following history. The horse was bought in Ireland on the 5th September, and after being driven a few days fell ill on the 9th September with ordinary catarrhal symptoms and very high fever. About four days later a tremendous swelling developed on the side of the head, but no purple spots were found in the nose or mouth or mucous membrane. About a week later an abscess developed on the front masseter muscle on the inner side of the face, and afterwards about 30 or 40 abscesses developed on both sides. The horse did very well and gradually the abscesses evacuated, with the exception of two, one under the jaw and one on the right side of the parotid region. About the middle of November the horse became very sensitive on the inner side of his face, screaming if a hand was laid upon it. He walked to Willesden on the 23rd November, and on the 29th became very dull and sleepy. On the Saturday he was semi-comatose and towards night became paralysed in nearly all his limbs. He died on the Sunday morning. On making a post-mortem examination two abscesses were found, one under his jaw on the left side and one in the parotid region on the right side. The internal organs were fairly healthy, but on the head being removed a large quantity of fluid escaped from the spinal cord, and both the neck portion and the dura mater of the cord was considerably thickened with effusion. The brain was very soft. About four or five ounces of turbid fluid was found, and it looked very much like a case of laryngitis.

Mr. BARRETT asked whether it was quite clear that the horse was suffering from catarrhal fever. It seemed to him that the horse might have been suffering from malignant strangles.

Mr. RICKARDS said the horse had a discharge from his nose, his temperature was 105°, and he did not develop the head symptoms until three days later. There was a distinct catarrhal discharge from both nostrils.

Colonel NUNN exhibited a portable enema which could be easily carried about on a bicycle or on horseback, the funnel instead of being made of metal being made of Willesden canvas, and the whole thing folded neatly up into a small case.

Major MOORE said he had tried the instrument at Aldershot and believed it would be found very useful in military practice.

Mr. SAVOURNIN suggested the addition of a piece of metal as a stay to keep the bag upright when being held in one hand.

On the motion of Mr. Porch, seconded by Mr. Bruce, Mr. Rickards and Colonel Nunn were cordially thanked for having brought their communications before the meeting.

### NOMINATION OF FELLOWS.

The following three gentlemen were nominated as Fellows of the Society: Mr. G. H. Broad, of Finchley Road; Mr. John Lee, of East Ham; and Mr. J. A. Gostling, of Goswell Road.

## THE MANAGEMENT OF HORSES AND THE DUTY OF VETERINARY SURGEONS ON BOARD SHIP.

By Vet.-Major MOORE, A.V.D.

Major Moore gave an excellent and most instructive address on the above subject, of which the following is a summary:—

*Embarcation (First Duties).*—He should report himself to the embarcation officer, to the military officer in command on board ship, and make the acquaintance of the captain of the ship.

*Pharmacy.*—He should discover the whereabouts of the Pharmacy, and inspect the instruments, drugs, disinfectants, etc. He should keep the Universal Pattern chest locked up to prevent pilfering of instruments, and at the end of the voyage should account for any lost.

*Veterinary Assistants.*—He should interview the military officer in command, and obtain from him the number and names of his assistants—*i.e.*, farriers, shoeing smiths, etc., and to them he should give preliminary instructions and the number of his cabin.

*Superintend Embarcation.*—In the event of no Military veterinary officer being present at the embarcation, he should examine all the animals with a view to excluding any affected with contagious or infectious disease.

*Hay in the Manger.*—As soon as a horse has reached his stall he should have a handful of hay placed in his manger ; nothing makes him settle down sooner.

*Early Water.*—All the horses in the ship should have a drink of water as soon as possible after embarcation.

*Tying Up.*—They should be tied up comfortably, not too long nor too short, but with a sufficient length of head-rope at each side to allow them to get their noses into all parts of their mangers, but not to bite their fellows on either side of them.

*Head-Collars.*—The fitting of the head-collars should be attended to. If a nose-band is too large it will slip over the nose and cause trouble ; if too small it will quickly wound the lower jaw.

*Ventilation.*—The means of ventilation should have immediate attention, for upon this depends the health of the horses. There are air-shafts (inlet and outlet, which see), hatchways, portholes, etc. For additional means of ventilation there are wind-sails, steam ventilators, and wind-shoots.

*Cowls and Air Shafts.*—The cowls of the "inlet" air-shafts should be turned towards the breeze, and those of the "outlet" shafts away from the breeze. The hatchways should be open, or partially closed, according to the temperature and draughts.

*Wind-Shoots.*—The wind-shoots should not be used until a warm climate has been reached.

*Wind-Sails.*—Wind-sails should be used in numbers according to requirements, and should be kept trimmed towards the breeze at all times, day and night, and be carried down to within a foot of the deck to prevent draughts.

*Steam Ventilators.*—The steam ventilators should be kept going constantly, but particularly in hot climates.

*Nightly Surprise Visits.*—It is absolutely necessary for the veterinary surgeon to pay surprise visits to all horse decks at night, to see that the men on guard are awake, that the cowls and wind-sails are trimmed towards the breeze, that the steam ventilators have not been turned off, and that the horses are comfortable.

*Watering.*—Horses on board ship should be watered frequently. Six times in the 24 hours, if practicable, when in the tropics particularly.

*Condensed Water.*—Condensed water should not be given alone, but should be mixed with fresh water—half and half. A little rock-salt added to condensed water renders it palatable.

*Feeding.*—Horses on board ship are fed three times a day. The following is the scale of feeding recommended:

THREE WEEKS' VOYAGE.

| Days. | Oats. | Bran. | Hay. Cavalry. | Hay. R.A., R.E., A.S.C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| First 3 | 0 lbs. | 8 lbs. | 8 lbs. | 8 to 10 lbs. |
| Next 6 | 3 „ | 7 „ | 8 „ | 8 to 10 „ |
| „ 5 | 5 „ | 5 „ | 8 „ | 8 to 10 „ |
| „ 7 | 7 „ | 3 „ | 8 to 10 | 8 to 10 „ |
| 21 | | | | |

A MONTH'S VOYAGE.

| Days. | Oats. | Bran. | Hay. Cavalry. | Hay. R.A., R.E., A.S.C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| First 3 | 0 lbs. | 8 lbs. | 8 lbs. | 8 to 10 lbs. |
| Next 12 | 3 „ | 7 „ | 8 „ | 8 to 10 „ |
| „ 6 | 5 „ | 5 „ | 8 „ | 8 to 10 „ |
| „ 7 | 7 „ | 3 „ | 8 to 10 | 8 to 10 „ |
| 28 | | | | |

The captain of the ship will inform the veterinary surgeon when seven days distant from destination.

*Thin Horses.*—Thin horses should have a pound or two extra corn daily during the voyage.

*Mixing and Moistening the Food.*—Care should be taken to mix the corn and bran thoroughly, and they should be given moistened with a little water, not wet, nor dry. The moistening and mixing should be performed at one and the same time.

*Equal Feeds.*—Take care that the feeds are equally divided.

*Grooming and Exercise.*—Grooming and exercise are both very necessary, and should be carried out as circumstances and weather permit.

*Veterinary Inspection.*—Veterinary surgeons should inspect every horse on board twice or three times during the day, and once during the night. He should accompany the Commanding Officer at his inspection of the horses once during the day, probably at mid-day stables, at which time he should offer any suggestion he has to make for the benefit of the horses.

*Detection and Diagnosis of Disease.*—It is necessary that veterinary surgeons on board ship should discover the sick and diagnose disease themselves, and they should not leave it to subordinates. They should remember that disease on board a ship runs a rapid course, and that the only chance of saving life is to check the attack at its commencement.

*Fever and Congestion of the Lungs.*—The veterinary surgeon should not fail to remember that the lungs have to perform their function, and do part of the duty of other organs, in a vitiated atmosphere throughout the voyage ; that a rise in temperature (fever) in any horse should be considered serious, for in all probability it will be found to be associated with more or less congestion or inflammation of the lungs ; and the first line of treatment in all such cases should be to have the horse, or horses, moved to a better ventilated stall and made comfortable. If the climate is cold rugs and bandages should be applied.

*Frenzeid or Frightened Horses.*—Frenzied or frightened horses should be removed from their stalls to a convenient, well ventilated space, given a foot-hold by means of mats, watered, fed, groomed, made much of, and quietened down, then returned to their stalls.

*Much Medicine Deprecated.*—The lavish use of medicine is to be deprecated. Fresh air is the great prophylactic and healer, and should be supported by good nursing, hand feeding, and comfort.

*Medicinal Draughts.*—Draughts are difficult to administer on board ship owing to the decks being very low, and should be dispensed with as much as possible.

*Disinfectants.*—Disinfectants should be used freely in damp corners and wherever they are deemed necessary, but care should be taken not to contaminate the hay with them. Cases of carbolic poisoning have occurred owing to the want of this care.

*Cleansing of the Stalls.*—The stalls should be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected every day if a sufficient number of men are available to do it, but failing this, and the stalls have to go for days or weeks without mucking out and cleansing, then all refuse hay should be thrown amongst the horses' feet, which will absorb a certain

amount of moisture, give the horses a foot-hold, and render the stalls more sanitary.

*Drainage.*—The drainage on board ship is always unsatisfactory; the drains and scuppers are never large enough. It remains, therefore, to make the best of them, and keep them flushed with sea water.

*Clean Decks.*—Keep the decks as clean as possible and free from accumulations of unnecessary gear and other materials. Men should not be allowed to sleep on the horse deck. Let sanitation be the rule everywhere.

*Infectious disease.*—In case of an outbreak of an infectious disease, such as glanders, influenza, or mange, the first action taken should be to isolate the infected and contact animals; the compartment of the deck in which the disease appeared, and everything in it—deck gear, buckets, grooming kit, &c., and special men should be told off to attend to the horses of that compartment. Sheets dipped in a solution of carbolic acid should be hung over the doors leading to other decks. In cases of glanders and mange the compartment in the ship in which the disease occurs, and where they may be moved to, should be noted in the report, so that the stable fittings can be removed and destroyed.

*Glanders.*—Glandered horses should be destroyed at once and contact animals put under close observation, and the Mallein test applied. Disinfect the stalls and every conceivable article.

*Influenza.*—In influenza, treat the cases to the best of your ability and prevent the spread of the disease by all the means sanitary science places at your disposal.

*Mange.*—In mange clip the affected and contact animals, and treat them in the usual manner. Disinfect the stalls, grooming kit, and everything likely to carry infection. Please see instructions as to stable fittings in para. on Infectious disease.

*Forage.*—Inspect the forage daily, and reject all you consider unfit for food.

*Register Sick Cases, &c.*—Register and keep an account of all sick cases and casualties.

*Report.*—Make daily notes, formulate and write your report on the voyage, and have it ready to forward to the Principal Veterinary Officer, when you reach your destination. At the end of the voyage all surplus veterinary stores should be handed over to the receiving officer and all instruments accounted for.

### Discussion.

Colonel Nunn confirmed from experience nearly everything Major Moore had said. With regard to the position of the animal in the ship, he had seen the mistake made of putting the animal lengthways with the ship. That would not matter much perhaps in a sailing ship, as a sailing ship did not roll so much as a steamer, the pressure of the wind on her sails keeping her steady. Horses put lengthways on a ship would be very badly knocked about. He had seen wind-sails which did not act owing to not being put up high enough in the rigging. Steamers now-a-days were covered with deck houses and obstructions which prevented the wind-sail acting unless it was put high enough. He had also seen wind-sheets not act in the portholes because they were fitted into the port-hole the wrong way about, the convex side being turned to the wind instead of the concave. Drainage was always a troublesome thing on board ship, particularly when the horses were carried on more than one deck. With horses on a deck above the waterline there was a chance of getting the drainage overboard, but if they were on a lower deck the only drainage was into the bilge, and the pipes almost invariably became blocked up with debris. An ejector for removing it was almost a new thing, but it was on a principle adopted in modern marine engineering practice where a steam ejector was used for the removing ashes out of stokeholes. A plan was adopted to get rid of the drainage in the ships fitted out in Calcutta for the recent Chinese Expedition; a small portable hand-pump was used with an indiarubber suction hose, and round the sides of the ship on the decks there was a water-way or gutter with a round hole cut in one or two places. In that hole a small metal receptacle a foot or so deep was sunk and rivetted into the deck, and that made a well into which all the stuff drained. A suction hose was put into it and the drainage pumped overboard. Not long ago it was suggested to use that method in ships in this country, and an official wrote back and asked what became of the drainage when it was pumped out. It did not seem to strike him that it went overboard. With regard to slings, when the present war first broke out it was a matter of considerable controversy whether slings should be used or not, but slings had not been used in the inter-colonial trade for many years. He crossed over from Hobart in Tasmania to Invergordon in New Zealand in the year 1891—about the roughest part of the world. On board was a man taking over 30 large heavy draft horses, and it struck him that this man would lose all his horses. However, he said he was in the habit of taking them over and had given up using slings because he thought if the horse was left alone he would adapt himself to the motion of the ship. With regard to disinfecting carcases of animals destroyed for glanders, it was an excellent precaution, and it was still better also to tie the head up in a piece of canvass or an old sack.

Mr. Stephens said that by the kindness of Colonel Nunn he was sent down to Major Moore for a few days instruction, an instruction which gave him no end of assistance in the journey he took to South Africa for the Government. Major Moore's remarks essentially applied to the Army and particularly the voyage to South Africa. With regard to not taking diseased horses on board, imagine a peace-loving citizen rigged out in a brand new suit of kahki, with fine spurs, rejecting two or three horses! He might say "This horse has a temperature, this has strangles—I cannot take them on board." "Nonsense," says the Embarkation Officer "These horses must go on board, they were sent to us as fit and you must take them on board." The civilian veterinary surgeon might still object, but he was told that the voyage would do the horses good, and the poor civilian had to take them on board. In one case the voyage did do the horse good, but it was a lot of trouble on board The horse he referred to was quite fit when he reached South Africa, but he passed the strangles on to other animals. Horses also came on board without shoes, and as soon as the sea sickness was over he went to the farriers to get them to shoe the horses, but there were no shoes on board. In the bad weather a horse or two were lost and their shoes taken off, but then there was not a horse-shoe nail on board the ship. With regard to horses being clipped, they were not even groomed. In his own case all the horses were clipped on the voyage, but then he went out with cavalry and had an average of one man to a horse. He was laughed at by the Australians for not giving the horses enough corn on board. The Australians at once gave their horses as much corn as they would eat and continued the supply throughout the voyage, and their average loss was ½ per cent. This was quite contrary to the practice and the teaching he received at Aldershot. The Australians, Americans, and Canadians turned their horses three into a loose box if they could get the room, and found they did better than when each was put separately. When he had sick horses, particularly if they were horses belonging to officers, he got them up on the upper deck and rigged up a loose box and the horses would recover when they appeared nearly dead. He was glad to hear of a new patent ejector, because he found the scuppers and bilges most horrible things, and the refuse had to be carried up in tin buckets and thrown overboard. He found the ventilators and exhaustors absolutely useless, but that might be because he was on board an old Australian

liner. When the ventilators were working the place was insufferably stuffy, but when they were not working the air came down the exhaustors. He only had two cases of septic pneumonia, but the remarkable point about that to a landsman was that the horses would be found feeding in the morning, and between stables the temperature would be found 109 or 110°, and within three hours the horse was dead.

Mr. ROWE, who said he had taken a great interest in the matter, asked what sort of shoes the horses wore? He thought they should be shod with calkins, or shoes very stiff at the toe and roughed, or with screws, the latter the better. It seemed to him the tendency aboard ship was for a horse to slip backward whichever way he was placed. He also enquired as to the way the horse stood with regard to the ship, and was exceedingly puzzled to find out how a groom could get to the horses knees and rub them for a quarter of an hour. With regard to slings, he questioned if a horse was to slip sideways in a rolling ship whether a loose sling would not impose a strain on the muscles of the spine and a continuous strain on the hind muscles, but if the horse was roughed, or shod with screws, he would have more power to keep himself upright. He thought a horse boot would be of some benefit in preventing slipping. With regard to disinfectants, it struck him that eucalyptus or sanitas would be a better disinfecting agent than carbolic. Carbolic acid in too concentrated a form acted as an irritant in many cases, and would not be conducive to the comfort of the horse.

Mr. PORCH observed that giving the horse a large amount of bran might have a bad effect. If a horse on shore was given bran and no corn there would be probably some bowel affection. He did not know whether the sea air had any beneficial effect in that matter. Major Moore mentioned that it was necessary that horses should have water given them some six times a day and suggested putting a pail of water in the manger. It appeared to him that would be a most rational course to adopt.

Mr. STEPHENS: What about rough weather?

Mr. PORCH said he understood there was a means of fixing the bucket in front of the horse so that it would not upset. Another thing was, whether the horse should be boxed up as closely as possible or given room to move about?

Major MOORE, in reply, said he had never seen a horse put lengthways with the ship except in boxes. He had two horses in one box and sometimes three when short of space, and they had always travelled very well. When once they got their sea legs they would stand almost any sea; but he did not believe it would be a good plan to have horses put end on, because with the tremendous rolling of the sea they would certainly smash the fittings. He agreed with Colonel Nunn about the wind-sails, because the sailors, owing to some belief of the sails checking the progress of the vessel, put them down so low that they would not draw in the air. The place to put them was high in the rigging, and it was the duty of the veterinary surgeon to see that that was done. Tommy Atkins would very often take the windscreen out of the scuttle to feed the horses from and then forget to put it back. He could assure Mr. Stephens that the officers now did not treat civilian veterinary surgeons in the way Mr. Stephens had described.

Mr. STEPHENS said he was treated very well.

Major MOORE said it would be found that the British officer was the finest man on God's earth, and if he was met half way he would meet the other half way, and if there was anything in the veterinary surgeon the officer would be his friend. The British officer very soon detected a man who did not do his duty and knew how to deal with that class of people. When horses taken from Aldershot were put on board ship, he went round with about ten veterinary surgeons and ten farriers with thermometers and took the temperature of every horse. He saw every horse himself and examined him, and if he had any discharge from his nose or swelling of the throat, or any sign of disease whatever, he rejected him. It had been reported to him time after time that officers had forced diseased animals into a ship in spite of everything; he had always told the civilian veterinary surgeons to take out his note-book and put it down and then report to the Director-General. But the veterinary surgeon had not so much trouble now, and a large number of horses had been turned back in the different places of embarcation. There was a great difficulty in replacing shoes, but then one had to consider the number of horses sent out and the number of farriers sent out. But that had been remedied. It was impossible to have everything right for every ship at first, but everything had now been put right. With regard to clipping horses, they were clipped if possible, but it was possible that a large number of remounts were not clipped. It was difficult to do everything when sending out horses at the rate of about 10,000 a month. He had no recollection of seeing one drunken man on his voyages. The Australians gave their horses chopped hay and bran and Epsom salts every day. When the Australians went to Africa the horses from Australia had to fight, and the Australians knew that a horse could not fight without good food. If one wanted to land horses alive it would not do to give them too much corn or oats, and they could be landed in far better condition on hay and a little bran with a great deal less trouble to the veterinary surgeon. He admitted that some ventilators were not much use, and he used to think they were useless altogether until when they were stopped he found the decks stuffy. With a fan blast driving the fresh air into the horse deck through the perforated holes in the ventilators the horses would get better ventilation. With regard to the loss on board ship, the first time he went out the horses were marched in a snow-storm to Farnborough Station, the horses were put into the cattle trucks in a snow-storm, and taken away and put on board ship saturated with wet, and the result was pleurisy and pneumonia, and many horses were lost. Next time he went in August, and the horses were put on board ship unclipped in perfect health, and two only were lost, one in one ship and one in another. He always told the civilian veterinary surgeons to stand on their professional ground and not to be moved. As soon as an officer poached on the professional ground the veterinary surgeon should stand fast, and put everything down and report it. The cavalry horses had machine made shoes which were excellent. No disadvantage was found in the horses being shod with plain shoes. With regard to slings, if they were kept up close to the belly they were liable to take the horse off his legs which ever way they swung, therefore it was found better to keep the slings rather loose. Boots on the hind feet would not do, because in many voyages the horses were not mucked up more than once the wholeway and the boots would get into a dreadful mess. He thought the old disinfectants were the best; the fancy disinfectants would be too expensive. He had not found bran produce disease. The horses were on the voyage only three weeks or a month and there was a good amount of hay for them. He had found that if a horse was given too many oats at the beginning of the voyage there was a great amount of fever, but when the oats were knocked off the fever went down at once. Ten o'clock at night was the time when he recommended each horse being given a drink, and a bucketfull put into the manger to serve him through the night. The space allowed to each horse was 8 ft. long by 22 to 24 in. broad.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Major Moore for his address, and a vote of thanks to the President concluded the meeting.

The next meeting will take place on January 9th.

## THE BEST MOUTH GAG.

The old mouth gag with two parallel bars and an iron ring between is now thoroughly discarded as unsafe and as blocking all nice manipulation within a horse's mouth. The usual gag with only one side bar is useful for many purposes, but the one bar is an obstacle to dental work.

The accompanying sketch shows the newest design in mouth specula. The front screw is only used to open the mouth, and is almost instantly removed by an ingenious arrangement of its attachments. Then the mouth is kept open without hurting the animals gums, and a perfectly free passage is afforded for hands and instruments. Mr. Huish has introduced a number of useful novelties but none more satisfactory than this.

## THE LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL ALMANAC 1902.

Every year this Almanac seems to improve, and one wonders what it will come to in say, another decade.

This year it easily maintains its position as the most excellent publication of its kind. Special articles on all sorts of matters interesting to stockowners are supplied. All are interesting and well written, though we may differ from the conclusions drawn by the writers. Sir Walter Gilbey writes on the Size of Horses and makes a good case for his favourite—the little one. Possibly when he converts a majority to his belief that little horses are best it may pay to breed them, but in the meantime we hardly think hunters "not over 15·2" or carriage horses of 15 hands are desirable animals.

Professor Axe writes on "Some Habits and Vices of Horses." With most of his matter we agree, but his opinions on crib-biting are controversial and unaccepted.

Under the heading "Shire Horse Breeding as an Industry for Farmers," several leading authorities, including Mr. P. A. Muntz, M.P., Mr. Sutton Nelthorpe, Mr. Walter Crosland, Mr. Edward Green and Mr. A. W. Richman give their views on a most important branch of stock breeding, and it is satisfactory to find that the general opinion is that the prospects for the breeder are most encouraging. Sir Richard D. Green-Price treats of "The Influence of Royal Patronage on Agriculture," and alludes to the personal interest which His Majesty the King has manifested in the industry. Mr. J. S. Smith makes a plea for "Irish Hunters," and Mr. Vero Shaw describes the "Saleable Horse." Notices of the various breeds of horses follow the writers, including Mr. C. B. Pitman, Mr. Wm. Scarth Dixon, Mr. Henry F. Euren, Mr. John Hill, Mr. W. C. A. Blew, Mr. A. C. Beck, Mr. Wm. King, and Mr. R. McIntyre.

An article by J. P. Sheldon, J.P., "concerning Cows and their Milk" is couched in a very superior tone, and wanders into a one-sided adoption of Koch's latest dictum. The author is inclined to be contemptuous of any one who imagines that any other scientific workers should have a hearing. The rest of the article is devoted to a consideration of the milk-standard recently promulgated, and is so good that one wishes the "J.P." had let Koch and tuberculosis alone.

Altogether there are 45 articles, and all worth reading. Copious illustrations add to the value of the almanac, and a good index is provided. No veterinary surgeon should fail to secure a copy. The price remains one shilling. Messrs. Vinton & Co., 9 New Bridge Street, E.C., are the publishers, and very few railway stations are without it on their book-stalls.

## OBITUARY.

Vet.-Lieut.-Colonel FRANCIS WAEKER died in London last week, aged 63.

Col. Walker was born 20th Nov., 1838. Graduated at Edinburgh, May 2nd, 1862; entered the Army on October 3rd, 1862; promoted 1st class May 23rd, 1874; Major on May 23rd, 1884; Lieut.-Colonel on Sept. 6th, 1889; retired on Nov. 20th, 1893.

Served with Royal Artillery, 7th Hussars, and 1st Life Guards. Served as Senior Veterinary Officer Household Brigade in Egyptian Expedition, 1882; actions of El Magiar and Mahsameh; both actions at Kassassin; battle of Tel el Kebir, march to an occupation of Cairo. Medal with clasp, and Khedive's bronze star.

Vet.-Major WALTER BOULTON SPOONER died on the 26th December, at the Grove, Hinton Parva, Wilts., aged 48.

Vet-Major Walter Boulton Spooner, A.V.D., who died on the 26th December, graduated at London, Dec., 1873, and had seen service in three campaigns, the Afghan war of 1879 80, the Egyptian expedition of 1882, and the Nile expedition of 1884-85. In the first-named he took part in the defence of Kandahar, and was mentioned in despatches. He entered the Army Veterinary Department in 1874.

Vet.-Captain JAMES GEORGE O'DONEL died on Dec. 17th in Dublin, aged 39 years.

Captain O'Donel was born on 17th June, 1861; grduated from the Edinburgh Veterinary College, July 13th, 1881; entered the Army Veterinary Department May 13th, 1885; promoted Veterinary-Captain May 13th, 1895; served with 14th and 15th Hussars; embarked for South Africa December 13th, 1899; invalided from South Africa January 8th, 1901. Captain O'Donel was on sick leave at the time of his death.

The remains of the late Captain G. O'Donel, Army Vet. Dept., whose death took place in Dublin on Tuesday, were interred at Castlebar with full military honours. The deceased served for a number of years in India, and was through the greater part of the present South African War. He was promoted to be Chief of the Veterinary Staff under Lord Roberts, and was with the Commander-in-Chief all the way to Pretoria. He was invalided home from the war early this year, and recently underwent a severe operation. He, however, made a remarkably rapid recovery, and had been home

here on a visit to his brother, Mr. Francis O'Donel, J.P., agent to Sir Roger Palmer, Bart. About a fortnight ago he returned to the city, where he died unexpectedly from heart affection, at the early age of 39 years. The news of his death cast a gloom over Castlebar, his native place, where he was most popular and respected. The remains arrived from Dublin by the the limited mail, and the funeral took place immediately afterwards, and was formed as follows :—Provisional Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, under Major Smith and Lieutenant St. John ; R.I. Constabulary, under D. J. Dowling ; band of the 3rd Connaught Rangers, hearse with remains, chief mourners, non-commissioned officers Connaught Rangers and Northumberland Fusiliers, mourning carriages, and a great body of the general public. The burial service was held in the parish church, Canon Taylor officiating, assisted by Rev. Mr. Aldhouse, M.A. After the service the funeral proceeded to the new cemetery, where the remains were laid to rest, the Northumberland Fusiliers firing the customary volleys, while the buglers of the Rangers sounded "last post." The chief mourners were—Mr. Francis O'Donel, J.P. (brother) ; Masters Frank, Sidney, and Hugh O'Donel (nephews) : Messrs, John and Claude Berry (nephews); Mark Brown (brother-in-law), and Lowther H. Little.

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RICHARD GILBY, M.R.C.V.S., Spratton, Northampton.
Graduated Lond., July, 1896.

The many friends of Mr. R. H. and Mrs. Gilby, of Spratton, will greatly sympathise with them on the death of their third son, Mr. Richard (Dick) Gilby, M.R.C.V.S., London, which occurred at their residence on Monday, December 23rd, after a long illness. Deceased was articled to the late Mr. T. H. Merrick, M.R.C.V.S., Northampton, but the state of his health unfortunately prevented him from launching out in his profession, as he otherwise would have done.—*Northampton Daily Chronicle.*

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CONDITION OF OFFICERS DANGEROUSLY ILL.

Imperial Light Horse.—C.V.S. T. J. Crean, gunshot wound abdomen, no change. Harrismith, December 27. Slightly improved Dec. 30.

C.V.S. R Armstrong dangerously ill, abscess liver. Wynberg, Dec. 29.

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### Abortion in Italian Mares.

For some years past mares have suffered from an epizootic form of abortion, it has been combatted by rigorous isolation and antiseptic measures, chief among which are thorough soaking of the expelled fœtus and tissues in 5 per cent. solution of sulphate of copper before burial. Disinfection of the stall, etc., by 1 per cent. Hyd. perchlor, and vaginal injections of 1 per cent. Lysol ; and washing of the external parts of unaffected mares with the same.—*La Clin. Vét.*

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### Tuberculosis in Spain.

The M.O.H. to the Board of Public Health has issued a very comprehensive circular on Tuberculosis, one section of which warns the public of the danger from use of affected meat and milk, and urges no laxity of precaution until the safety of such foods can be proved without doubt.—*Gacéta de Méd. Zoöl.*

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### Personal.

WILLETT.—On the 22nd inst., at 6 Harley Place, Harley Street, N.W., the wife of J. Willett, M.R.C.V.S., of a son.

## CORRESPONDENCE

### MODERN METHODS OF ADVERTISING.

Sir,

In the Xmas number of a well-known paper devoted entirely to dogs we find an article entitled "The Dog in Disease, Present Day Veterinary Surgery," from the pen of one who styles himself a Professor, and who is a Member of the Board of Examiners.

And while the text is so arranged that a light coating of veneer partly conceals the personal achievements of the writer, a series of illustrations are given which, without reading between the lines, any dog fancier will interpret as examples of the brilliant handiwork in surgery accomplished by the author.

A glance at the veterinary enquiry column in this paper will show the style of information that is given, and also what is considered requisite, being in the majority of cases a recommendation to use one of the specifics advertised in the paper. So that for a Professor to find his literary productions in such company is to say the least of it surprising. Of course we may be told that the article is written solely from philanthropic motives and for the benefit of the canine race, and for their owners. Perhaps, too, it is intended as a stimulus to backward canine surgeons, as dog fanciers after perusing the article will begin to expect more skill from their veterinary surgeon. And we are told in a dogmatic manner that chloroform is perfectly safe as an anæsthetic for the dog, so woe betide the unfortunate practitioner if a case happens to succumb to the action of chloroform.

Of course we must be incompetent, so we will employ the Professor next time. This is not a case of the ubiquitous interviewer, and unless a satisfactory explanation can be given the article can only be regarded as an advertisement pure and simple, but of far more value than the ordinary form of advertisement that is so rigidly prohibited by the Registration Committee.

What would be thought of a leading medical man in London who gave illustrations of his feats in surgery in a popular paper? But then we are forgetting that the two professions are not the same, they are only placed on a par at social gatherings and in post-prandial orations.

If the illustrated form of advertisement is to be permitted then it is hardly fair to pounce upon a junior member who is simply guilty of giving his name and address without any self qualification in a local paper If it is to be a question of "straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel," we shall all be forced to adopt similar methods of advertisement in order to compete in a legitimate manner. Otherwise the gifted professors will live upon our substance and prey upon our vitals.

As canine surgeons it is not a feeling of jealously that prompts this letter. We all have the opportunity and ability to practise the "amputations or such alterations" as are illustrated by the professor. But few of us wish to adopt the style of advertisement of the dispensary doctor immortalised in song, which resembles the one we take exception to, and when paraphrased would read as follows :—

"I changed and altered each patient that came,
I shifted his visage and mended his frame,
Not a dog in the parish was ever the same
If he'd only been cured by the doctor.

"Oh boys there was the doctoring,
I was a famous concoctor,
If you want amputations or such alterations
Tim Milloy's the dispensary doctor."

A CANINE SURGEON.

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## BORDER COUNTIES' VETERINARY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Christmas eve, 11.30 p.m., 1901 ; band outside playing a Christmas carol. Well ! a Yuletide greeting and goodwill to all

I, Harry Thompson, Honorary Secretary to the B.C.V.M.S., plead guilty to having sanctioned the reporter to print in a lay paper a few extracts from Mr. Pottie's address, and the remarks made thereon. The grist of the meeting was sent to *The Veterinary Record* and appeared in the issue of the 7th inst. I think I am in order when I say it is not the first time a discussion has appeared in the colums of the veterinary periodicals, both before and after the paper read has been published. Mr. Garnett knows full well he made a motion that Mr. Pottie's paper lie on the table, which was not seconded, and he is also aware that there was no amendment made that the paper be printed ; therefore the paper was not published.

Referring to what is called a discussion, I say there was no discussion on Mr. Pottie's address, which was "How to make the most of a Milch Cow in Winter," whereas the remarks that were made were on another topic, viz., ventilation. I may here state that I'll not play second fiddle to anyone respecting ventilation, which should be by air shafts through the roof. I ask Mr. Garnett or Mr. Walker if there is anything out of the way in 63 degrees of heat. Why it is only like the temperature of an ordinary sitting or bedroom. For my own part, I consider there was nothing wrong in Mr. Pottie's paper only he used the word closing, instead of regulating the ventilators, until he got the temperature of the byres to 63 degrees. Mr. Pottie's remarks were based on real, personal, practical experience for a number of years, and he had found that a regular temperature of 63 degrees was the best suited for making the most of a milch cow in winter. He also said that if the temperature was either raised or lowered the milk supply was interfered with. All dairymen and feeders of fat cattle know perfectly well that in order to get the best returns from the food given to the animals, they must be kept warm. If the temperature of their surroundings has to be kept up at the expense of the food consumed a loss is the result, and this is what dairymen and feeders are not inclined to do.

I am at a loss to understand Mr. P. M. Walker when he says "Having read Mr. Pottie's report on the subject," and again he writes "It is a pity the paper ever came before the public inasmuch as it is compiled of 'blunders and foolish notions' throughout." How does Mr. Walker know this? When the paper was not sent for publication then how could he read it. And here Mr. Garnett is accusing me of sending the report of the discussion without the paper, but I must here remind Mr. Garnett that Mr. Pottie's address was not published in any paper, as he says, but a short extract sent by the reporter which Mr. Garnett has forwarded to *The Veterinary Record*.

Respecting the "nice moist dew" on the body, has Mr. Walker ever handled the hairy coat of fat cattle, say in a byre where there are about 30 head tied up for fattening and all doing well, and found the fine soft dewy mellow feel ? or has he ever examined the coat and skin of a cow standing next to the wall in a byre and found the great difference in the sides ? the one next the wall cold, dry and harsh, while the side next to the companion is soft, mellow and warm. Cattle can be kept comfortable without cultivating disease or even being over heated, and this is well known to all practical feeders of stock for fat or dairy purposes.

Aspatria. HENRY THOMPSON.

## "CRIB-BITING."

Sir,

*Re* the correspondence on "Crib-biting" as appearing in *The Record* for the last week or two, might I, as a "Rambler" at various times over most of the subjects discussed in your paper, be allowed to make a rambling statement (which may contain a grain of truth) to the above-named discussion.

When at College I was instructed in the anatomical and pathological condition of the stomach and bowels of the equine quadruped, and was then informed that these organs varied much in their functions from the corresponding ones in other animals. My instructor (than whom I think there is no one more competent) then expressed the opinion—if my notes are correct—that from the anatomical and physiological conditions existing absorption *of mere air* by throat described as "wind-sucking" or "crib-biting" was impossible. Since then in an experience of fourteen years I have watched this condition, and can now only emphasise the opinion then expressed. In a rambling experience I have watched horses in both town and country and have at last come to the conclusion that the act described, whether it be either cribbing or sucking, is wrongly named.

Let us "ramble" again. If anyone were to try (as I have on many occasions) the experiment of *sucking wind*, I venture to assert that he will find that immediately the attempt is made the pharyngeal opening will at once close, and that he will simply inflate his lungs and that the effort over, the *wind* will at once be returned through the nostril, thus showing that any attempt thus made affects the lungs and not the stomach.

Let us ramble a little farther, and meantime we may get from the general to the particular, and here may be found the "grain" mentioned. Some months ago I was consulted by a client with respect to a well-bred Irish cabber he had got on trial. She was five years old, and with good legs and feet, but very poor and "pot bellied" and had the appearance of having been "badly done to," and unfortunately had acquired the bad "habit" of cribbing. The usual means known to horsemen had been tried with a view of preventing the bad habit—such as strapping the throat, smearing the manger etc., but needless to say without success. I, with the usual look out for "number one," alas too prevalent in the veterinary profession (the work being done by contract), advised the owner to get rid of her, as more than likely, in my opinion, she would be a source of trouble ; to which he replied, "Ah, mister, a good cabber is worth some trouble, and she is a good one. Will you try and do something for her and I promise you that whatever you say, Do, I shall do." (This promise was strictly carried out, a thing we unfortunately do not always get). I advised in the first place that all the artificial means hitherto adopted to stop the practice be discontinued, and promised to have a good try by some other, to my mind, more rational means to meet the difficulty.

The dieting was to be of the best, and given in rather small quantities and often, and consisted of good *sweet* oats and chaff, to which was added a proportion of bran, all well steamed and given warm. She was fed on this five or six times within the 24 hours, and always "cleaned her platter."

The medical treatment (reasoning that indigestion was the cause of the trouble) consisted of placing in her manger on one side a piece of salt, and on the other a piece of chalk, to both of which she applied herself at intervals ; and two ounce doses daily of Epsom salts was given in the drinking water. Daily exercise was also prescribed, and twice a week half a pint of linseed oil. In about a week marked improvement took place ; the "habit" was indulged in at rarer intervals, the unthrifty appearance gradually disappeared, as also did the pot-

belly, flesh was gained, and ultimately at the end of two months the "habit" had completely gone, and the animal had become as the owner expressed it, "a rare cabber, and fit to go for ever." With the exception of a little good hay being allowed as time went on there had been no change of diet until she was put to regular work, now some three months ago, when of course she had the usual food supplied animals at this work, with the exception that even now her first and last meal of the day consists of the hot food prescribed at first, and there is also continued the salt and chalk, in both of which she still indulges.

As a result the animal has become from being an unthrifty, miserable looking specimen of horse-flesh, a plump, fresh looking animal, *and fit*: and hitherto there has been no return of the objectionable conditions. In the belief that one fact is worth a thousand arguments I have penned this statement in the hope that some others of your readers may be induced to try a similar treatment, and can only hope that the results will prove as satisfactory in their case as this has in mine.

Meantime, I promise if circumstances permit, and with your permission, to let them know how the case proceeds, and I certainly shall, when I can find a suitable patient, try the procedure above adopted, with whatever modifications may be necessary or advisable.—Yours faithfully,

"A Rambler."

## REGISTRATION.

Dear Sir,

I should be glad if you would insert the following if you think it worth while.

About three months ago I wrote to the Secretary of the Register asking him to alter my address in the next edition. To this letter I have received no reply and am quite in the dark as to whether my address will be altered or not. It is hardly to be wondered at that veterinary surgeons do not trouble to give notice of change of address if the Committee are so unbusinesslike.—Yours truly,

Arnold Spicer.

## THE WINTER CARE OF CATTLE.

### Reply to Mr. Walker.

Dear Sir,

In your journal of last week I observe a letter from Mr. Parlane Walker denouncing a paper I read at Carlisle lately and which he never read. It is one of the easiest things in the world to denounce and bluster, although to most people it is a sign of weakness if they cannot give a satisfactory reason for it. Well, here he demonstrates his weakness by allying himself with Mr. Garnett, who made himself ridiculous at our meeting on account of his obstinancy and ignorance regarding the proper conduct of business. He got a printed circular from the Secretary stating distinctly that after the reading of my paper discussion would take place, also that the minutes would be first read and office bearers elected, so that he no doubt thought that he had as good a right to move that my paper should not be read as to move that the minutes be not read. His action was completely irregular. He had no right to do the one or the other after the meeting was constituted. But here his ungentlemanly conduct began, but received no support. Then Mr. Watt, ex-Mayor of Carlisle, who was well acquaint with proper procedure, fell foul of him and pounded him for his irregularity and ignorance of the subject. Also Mr. Thompson, the Secretary, who is universally esteemed by the profession, and rightly so, told him if conduct of this kind should occur to any one that he would bring forward to read a paper—conduct, he said, this day by one of our members was most disgraceful—he would resign his position. My thoughts were thus, if Mr. Garnett knew anything about sanitary laws he did not know the laws of courtesy, nor common sense. Well, Mr. Walker backs him up in all this; even goes further, and proposes to discuss my paper he never read. He offers objections along with Mr. Garnett, who is a chronic objector, but not a reasoner, as I tried to draw him, but he did not, I presume, want to show his ignorance. His and Mr. Walker's conduct reminds me of a good old simple-headed Scotsman, who was chosen a church office bearer, one said, "John, you know little about church matters, what can you say at their meetings." "I know I can say nothing, but I can object." Well, but I find from Mr. Walker's letter that he not only objects, but actually coincides with some of my ideas, for he says, "It is perfectly clear that Mr. Pottie has not yet found out that the handiwork of nature is more cunning than that of man." Now that is just what I found out, therefore had I spent some six weeks or more in trying to find out from the cow and her surroundings at what temperature to a degree she would give her highest milking in a byre in winter, but did Mr. Walker even try this? No, never. He confesses it is a well known fact that to make fat and milk a certain degree of heat is necessary. But Mr. Walker never states, nor could he state to a degree without experiment, what exact degree is wanted. He is no further forward than the cowfeeder or farmer, because he never put his views into action, never went to nature to get nature to reveal her secrets here: so that he can only speak as every one can on the point in a general way; but rigid, exact information to a degree is what is wanted. So that before he can discuss with me this point he must measure the milk for weeks and weeks, take the temperature of the byre at a cold time, begin low down in temperature, raise gradually the temperature, keep an exact account of what he gets, say every week; then after six weeks he can begin again and spend time and money in this way, and when he writes on this subject can say, there are two extremes in the milking qualities of a cow when she decreases in milk, an extreme heat and an extreme cold, and I want to find from nature the mean, because there never was two extremes but there must be a mean, and this mean is the highest milking point a cow can attain to by temperature, but he cannot experiment without a thermometer, so when I read Mr. Walker's letter he seems to me like a child on the subject; and on many points makes great *errors*.

Alexander Pottie, V.S.

## THE N.S.P.C.A. AT FAULT.

Dear Sir,

Referring to the paragraph on page 379 of your issue for December 21st, I have to state that the Stourbridge Society has no connection with our own. The placing of the initials of the N.S.P.C.A. over the paragraph in question may give rise to the misapprehension that they have something to do with the case mentioned, which is unlikely.—Yours faithfully.

Jno. Colam, *Secretary.*

R.S.P.C.A., 105 Jermyn Street,
St. James' London, S.W.

Communications, Books, and Papers received.—Col. C. Clayton, Major C. J. Sanderson, Lt. A. J. Williams, Messrs. E. Bowman, G. Sutton, R. Rutherford, Arnold Spicer, G. H. Locke, Clement Baxter, J. R. Green, T. J. Poulton. G. M., "Fair Play."

*The Scottish Farmer Album, Edinburgh Evening Despatch, Yorkshire Post, The Carlisle Patriot.*

Communications for the Editor to be addressed 20 Fulham Road, S.W.